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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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THE expectation of America was early turned towards France, and not without reason; for this nation, equally with us, had felt the injuries of Britain, who had been ſucceſsful ainſt her in many wars, owing not to a ſuperi- ty of diſcipline, or valour in the troops of tain—but to the alliances which ſhe had been e to contract upon the continent of Europe, d to the reſources which ſhe drew from her onies of North-America. An illiberal and enlightened Briton will attribute his ſucceſs to eriority of diſcipline and valour, and will re- ient his neighbours, and eſpecially the French tion, againſt whom his hatred is intenſe, as troops and cowards: but the liberal and en- htened Hume, an hiſtorian of Britain, will orm his countrymen, if they pleaſe to hear n, that, as a ſtanding evidence of the "gal- try and military proweſs" of the French na- n, "the defeat given to their troops under rſhal Crequi, at Conſarbric, in Germany, j, was almoſt the only one by land from Ro- i to Blenheim, during the courſe of above 60 rs, and theſe too full of bloody wars againſt ent and martial enemies: their victories al almoſt the number of years during that iod."

t was not a ſuperiority of diſcipline or valour, t ſuperior advantages of naval ſtores, and pro- ions and men drawn from this continent, that ve to Britain the dominion of the ſea, and ceſs by land, of late years, and made her midable, not to France only, but to other wers of Europe. For, if the time ſhould ever me that ſhe could poſſeſs theſe ſtates in abſo- e ſubjection, and could command their force any part of the globe, and for any purpoſe, e powers muſt have felt the preſſure, and e ſunk, as we had done, beneath the domini- of her iſland. For it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, t while this continent had made one wing of empire, ſhe would have ſought to balance it an equal portion of the earth on the other e.

By means of theſe ſtates, growing and advanc- every day, Britain had become formidable, d eſpecially to France, who had experienced r to be a haughty and rapacious nation, diſ- inful of peace, fierce and bloody in her wars, d cruel and unſparing in the hour of victory. mericans who have ſeen and have felt this will ſily believe it; and it only remains, in a few ords, to account for it. It is owing in my inion, not ſo much to her food, which is chief- fleſh, and to the air of her iſland which is hea- , and gives a ſevere and ſaturnine temper to e conſtitution, as to her inſular and detached uation from the continent. For knowing leſs the world than her neighbours, her ſelf eſteem greater, and ſhe has leſs emerged from the rbariſm of the feudal times, in which the ngs of the bards, and the maxims of the laws, d the divided and hoſtile ſituation of the ſeve- l chieftains waring with each other, inſpired a rce courage, and taught her temper, like the rath of Achilles, "to claim every thing by rms."* When a people educated under theſe npreſſions, and in this gradation of the ſocial ate, it will be accounted greater honour to ob- in one advantage by the dint of perſonal and ld proweſs, than a thouſand by the more ſlow, t more humane and equitable methods of trea- and accommodation. An Engliſhman had ther ſtrike two blows than ſubmit to the drud- ry of thinking once. Hence it is that the laws nations can have little hold upon this people, d a breach of faith is with them no injuſtice. t leaſt, it is a general complaint againſt them er all the world, that they pay not that atten- on to engagements and to treaties, which ought characteriſe a civiliſed nation.

No wonder then that France, whoſe ſafety ould have been the firſt ſacrifice to the growing ower of Britain, has been alarmed at the proſ- ect, and for more than half a century has care- lly obſerved the progreſs of this power, and pposed herſelf to her ambition. Every war, on part of France, ſince the reign of Louis XIV. has been a defenſive war. Peace has been her object, and, in order to ſecure it, ſhe has found it neceſſary to obſerve and check the early inroad of the power, whoſe aim it was to diſturb it. This was perfectly conſiſtent with the law of nations, which juſtifies any people in taking meaſures againſt that power, who, by her over-grown ſtrength, or by her avarice and ambition, had become formidable to her neighbours †. It is a law of nations, and it is a law of ſelf-preſervation with individuals. For I am not to wait until the point which is drawn againſt me is ſheathed in my breaſt, but I am to wreſt it out of the hand of the aſſaſſin, and to turn it againſt himſelf.

In the reign of Louis XIV. the paſſion of the nation as well as of the ſovereign was for war; but corrected by experience, and the writings of her wiſe men, who have taught her that true glory does not conſiſt in extenſive empire, but in cultivating uſeful arts, which render mankind happy, it has been now for many years the object of her councils to maintain tranquillity, to improve her commerce, and be happy in her own dominion. Fenelon, by his very noble compoſition, ſtiled the adventures of Telemachus, and writ for the expreſs purpoſe of forming the mind of the Dauphin, who was afterwards Louis XV. contributed, with many others, to enlighten the underſtanding of the nation, and to reſcue them from that falſe ſenſe of honour, which, to uſe the words of Hume, led that "gallant and polite people" to covet fame by the luſtre and renown of arms: but, as I have ſaid before, it was equally the ſad experience of the calamities of war, even to the conquerors, that has corrected their miſtake, and taught them true policy, even peace with their neighbours, and happineſs in their own bounds.

Cardinal Fleury, under Louis XV. was a peace-loving miniſter, and every miniſter ſince that period has been ſtudious of preſerving peace, and the utmoſt regret has been expreſſed by them, when, from motives of direct ſelf-preſervation, they have been under the neceſſity, at any time, of declaring war.

From what we have explained of the councils of the French nation, and which explanation I know myſelf to have derived from the moſt perfect knowledge of circumſtances and reality, it will be eaſy to be ſeen by every one, why it was that France did not chuſe to accept the offers of Great-Britain; offers greater than ſhe could have hoped to obtain by a ten years of ſucceſsful war: and thoſe offers only to ſecure her neutrality in the controverſy with America; and from whence we ſhall be led to aſk what would not Britain have conceded to procure her aſſiſtance? But France well knew, that though theſe offers would have added to her own ſtrength, and, at the ſame time, have weakened Britain, yet by accepting them ſhe would have excited envyings and jealouſies amongſt her neighbours, and have laid the foundation of a thouſand wars waged againſt her, by the powers who muſt have taken the alarm at her encreaſed and accumulated empire, and have formed ſuch confederacies, as in the end would have brought her, after many years of bloodſhed, and of ſore debate, to her former ſituation. Such confederacies were formed againſt her under Louis XIV. and not even the great military ſkill of Turene and Condé were more than ſufficient finally to protect her own borders. She is therefore wiſe enough to know, that whatever advantages of extended empire or encreaſed force ſhe might acquire by the offers and conceſſions of Great-Britain, yet the powers of Europe would not willingly have ſuffered her to retain them. This is the true ſolution of what muſt otherwiſe appear a paradox, that France, from the firſt moment of the controverſy, paid not the leaſt attention to the offers of Great-Britain, though, on the one hand, there were immediate and direct advantages, and, on the other hand, but a contingency of iſſues and events. It is the true key in this affair, that peace, not power, happineſs, and not vain-glory, was the object of France.—While ſhe was willing to reduce the power of Britain, and to confine it to proper bounds, ſhe was careful that, by no weight placed in the ſcale of her dominion, ſhe might draw upon herſelf the jealouſy of other powers, and their confederate hoſtility.

This was liberal and enlarged policy, which, like the maxims that guide the conduct of the aged and the wiſe, is the laſt fruit of a long experience. A young and uninſtructed nation, like an uninformed individual, is apt to confine its attention to the advantages which lie immediately before it, not conſidering that the poſſeſſion of them may involve many evils, that will finally convert them to the greateſt damage that could poſſibly befal that ſtate or commonwealth. Florus, an hiſtorian of great judgment and reflection, has obſerved, that the government of Rome might have been immortal, if ſhe had confined herſelf within the two ſeas of Italy. It is equally to be believed that the kingdom of Macedon might have exiſted long, if, under Alexander, it had not ſought to extend itſelf into Aſia: and the like may be ſaid of Britain, that ſhe might have been to this day a happy and a powerful nation, and free from any ſeeds of corruption in her conſtitution, if ſhe had reſtrained her ambition, and confined her views to the margin of her own iſland.

The policy of France, in this great criſis of deliberation between the offers of Great-Britain and her attachment to America, has been admired by all the world, and is indeed worthy of the counſels of a great and enlightened people. The king of England, ſore with chagrin, and burning with reſentment, had declared "that he would not only ſacrifice his hereditary electorate of Hanover, but even riſk the ſafety of his crown of England, rather than not be able to ſubdue his rebellious ſubjects of the colonies of North-America." But what would it profit France to have received, or even now to reduce Hanover, ſeeing that bounded in her own limits ſhe can be more happy.

That France aſpires not to more extenſive empire, or ampler advantages of commerce than ſhe now poſſeſſes, is evident from that treaty into which ſhe has entered with the people of America, in which treaty ſhe has "renounced for ever the poſſeſſion of Bermuda, as well as of any part of the continent of North-America, which before the treaty of Paris 1776, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the crown of Great-Britain, or to the United States, heretofore called Britiſh colonies, or which are at this time, or have lately been under the power of the king and crown of Great-Britain." It was no ſacrifice of any of her wiſhes, that France, in the treaty into which ſhe has entered with theſe ſtates, did not debate every article, and endeavour to extort from us the guarantee of Canada, of Nova-Scotia, and the two Floridas, and ſome conceſſions of excluſive advantages of commerce confined to her ſhores: For ſhe well knew that the poſſeſſion of this territory, or of theſe advantages, would not promote what ſhe had in view, the happineſs and peace of her empire. Other powers would not have ceaſed to have given her cauſe of uneaſineſs, until ſhe had returned to her former ſituation of a fair and equal level with themſelves.

But eſpecially it was the clear and commanding thought of France, in the treaty into which ſhe entered with us, that ſhe could not hope to obtain from it conſtant and perennial ſatisfaction, unleſs it was placed upon the broad baſis of equality. If one grain of unequal weight was found on one ſide, it would throw it down. America for the preſent might ſubmit to it, but after ſome time ſhe would revolt, and ſeek to riſe proper and erect, and unbended to the one ſide or to the other. France ſenſible of this, and wiſhing our amity to be perpetual, would not aſk, hope or deſire—nay, ſhe would not ſuffer that one circumſtance ſhould be conceded in her favour, or one advantage ſhould be taken of our then depreſſed ſituation. It may be worth while in this place to repeat that very noble language of Monſieur Gerard, Royal Syndic of Straſburgh, and ſecretary of his majeſty's council of ſtate, and now miniſter of France to theſe ſtates, when, on the 16th of December, 1777, he waited on our plenipotentiaries at Paris, and informed them, *by order of the king*, "that after long and full conſideration of our affairs and propoſitions in council, it was decided, and his majeſty was

* *Nihil non arrogat armis.* Hor.

† *Burlamaque.*

determined to acknowledge our independence, and make a treaty with us of amity and commerce: that, in this treaty, no advantage would be taken of our present situation to obtain terms from us, which otherwise would not be convenient for us to agree to, his majesty desiring that the treaty, once made, should be durable, and our amity subsist for ever, which could not be expected, if each nation did not find its interest in the continuance, as well as in the commencement of it: It was therefore his intention that the terms of the treaty should be such, as we might be willing to agree to if our state had been long established, and in the fulness of strength and power, and such as we should approve of when that time should come: that his majesty was fixed in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to support our independence by every means in his power: that in doing this, he might probably be soon engaged in a war, with all the expence, risk and damages usually attending it; yet he should not expect any compensation from us, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our sakes, since, besides his *real goodness* to us and our cause, it was manifestly the interest of France that the power of England should be diminished by our separation from it."

What was the predilection, or in other words, the *goodness* of France for our cause will be the subjects of a future paper. At present it is sufficient to observe that which is the most stable ground of observation, viz. That France, in the part which she has taken with America, and in the fair and equal treaty ratified between us, has found her true interest. For on the one hand she is freed from all apprehensions of the overgrown colonial power of Britain, who had long been her haughty and disdainful adversary: and on the other hand, the powers of Europe are in love with her moderation, her good sense and generosity, all which spring from the wisdom of her counsels, and the justice of her prince. Lastly, she has pleased America, and has bound her with a chain of kind acts, which will not easily be broken.

Let not the enemies of France in these states or elsewhere tell me, as if it could excite distrust between us, that self-interest has moved France to take part with us in this debate. For I do assert it, that a true knowledge of one's own happiness is with individuals the best guide to equity, and generosity and good deeds to others; and a true knowledge and pursuit of the best interests of any nation will produce the happiness and best interest of those that are around her. I have been indeed sometimes diverted with observing into what variety of forms the ingenuity of man will convert itself, in favour of a point which it is willing to establish. Heretofore we were told by the disaffected persons of America, for I hate to blot my paper with the word tory, that France would not espouse the cause of these states, because it was not her interest to espouse it; and again we were told by the same men, that France had espoused the cause of these states, because it was her interest to espouse it. In this they were almost as ingenious and as inconsistent with themselves as the devil was with Job; for the arch fiend, as the Rabbins tell us, on presenting himself amongst the sons of God, gave it as a reason for the uprightness of the dweller in the land of Uz that he was too rich; and afterwards, when in a sad reverse of situation he retained his integrity with equal firmness, it was because he was too poor. I do well recollect that I could not make it my opinion that France would not espouse our cause, and that it was not her interest. Now it is my opinion, with the disaffected persons of America, that France has taken part with us because it was her interest to take part with us, and it is the only difference between us, that whereas he observes this in order to detract from the merit of the interposition of the court of France, I, on the other hand, observe it as that which is honourable to her counsels, and which is the best security that we can have for the continuance of her friendship.

We well know, that however high the passions of a nation may be seen in favour of a neighbouring state, yet it will be sober policy and a regard to self-interest that will ultimately govern. Warm affections of the heart, operating from abstracted causes, can last but for a while; for by and-by they will revert, and after a few vibrations fix in the medium of their own interest. Strong feelings of this nature, like a spring tide, may flow high, and for six hours, but they must again return, and be lost in a less remote object, as the streams and tides are lost in the ocean.

Happy is the friendship of individuals, when they mean the same, and their interest is the same. "Idem velle, atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est," says the historian Sallust; that is, "a unity of interest is the only lasting bond of friendship." Happy is the amity of states, when the councils that subserve the interests of the one do equally subserve the interests of the other. Happy is the amity of these states with France; for the object is the same with both. If we conceive two lines meeting in a centre, we shall have an adequate idea of the interests of France and the interests of these states, and their consequent co-operations, which tend to one point, the dismemberment of the British power, and the establishment of this empire independent of her and of all the world. What then hinders but that our amity shall be perpetual? In a unity of interests between us, there is a strong foundation of our hope that we shall be an allied people, and a people happy in alliance to the most remote ages; or, to use the expression of the Greeks, "While water runs, and the tall trees grow."

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

LONDON,

HOUSE of COMMONS, *Nov.* 26.

A MOTION was made by the honourable Charles Francis Greville, one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, member for Warwick, and seconded by Price Campbell Esq; member for Nairn and Cromartyshires, "that an humble address be presented to his majesty, to return his majesty the thanks of this house, for his most gracious speech from the throne; to acknowledge his majesty's paternal regard for the happiness of his people, in his earnest and uniform endeavours to preserve the public tranquillity——that we cannot but feel concern and regret, that the measures taken by his majesty, for disappointing these hostile and *malignant* designs have not been attended with all the success, which the justice of the cause, and the vigour of the exertions, seemed to promise——that it would have given his faithful commons the truest happiness to have received the communication from his majesty, that the just and humane purposes of his majesty and his parliament, for quieting the minds of his revolted subjects, had taken the desired effect, and had brought the troubles in North-America to a happy conclusion——to assure his majesty, that his majesty may rely on the hearty and zealous concurrence and assistance of his faithful commons, in enabling his majesty to make the most active and vigorous exertions by sea and land, &c. &c. &c."

An amendment was moved by the right honourable Thomas Townsend, member for Whitchurch, and seconded by the honourable Charles James Fox, member for Malmesbury, "to assure his majesty, that with the truest zeal for the honour of the crown, and the warmest affection for his majesty's person and family, we are ready to give the most ample support to such measures as may be thought necessary for the defence of these kingdoms, or for frustrating the designs of that restless power, which has so often disturbed the peace of Europe, but that we think it one of our most important duties in the present melancholy posture of affairs to enquire by what fatal counsels or unhappy systems of policy this country has been reduced from that splendid situation, which in the early part of his majesty's reign made her the envy of all Europe, to such a dangerous state, as that, which has of late called forth our utmost exertions without any adequate benefit."

Mr. Wilkes said, Mr. Speaker, I have given all the attention, of which I am capable, to the *speech* delivered from the throne, and since, according to our forms, twice read by you, Sir, to this house. I am unhappy that I find myself obliged to remark, that there are scarcely more than two particulars in the whole *speech*, from which I am not forced to withhold my assent, they are, that we are called together in a conjuncture, which demands our most serious attention, and, that a restoration of the blessings of *peace* ought to be our first wish, and the great object of our endeavours. The conjuncture, Sir, must indeed be allowed to be most critical, and *peace* is not only desirable now, as at all times, but at the present period appears of absolute necessity to save this convulsed state from impending ruin. Thus far I believe a real unanimity prevails; but let me proceed. It is asked by several gentlemen, how is *peace* now to be obtained? Can any man point out a mode of restoring to us that blessing? I will hazard, Sir, an opinion, of which my own mind is fully convinced. The measure appears to me the only possible way of salvation to this country in the present dreadful dilemma; a dilemma into which we have been precipitated by ministers, whose conduct calls for the strictest *enquiry*, and the forfeit of whose heads, if the guilt lies at their door, can be but a poor amends to a ruined nation. The proposition is indeed most humiliating, but, if founded in necessity, the consequent national disgrace is solely to be attributed to those who created that necessity. I believe the acknowledgment of the *independence* of the revolted colonies is the only measure which can restore the public tranquillity. I sincerely think it will both with America and France, and prevent a future Spanish war. It would at this moment perhaps shut the temple of Janus. From the tyranny and mad conduct of an incapable and wicked administration it is become the measure of a fatal necessity, if we are in earnest to preserve in any degree of prosperity what remains, if we would save our country from the brink of ruin, if we seek to avoid absolute bankruptcy and bankruptcy. An universal disorder now prevails. The people have no confidence in administration. They are detested by the nation and therefore continued in power. We [illegible] over American affairs, and all parties agree in lamenting that so little has been done by our fleets against France, after such an amazing expenditure of the public money on the navy.

The honourable gentleman, Sir, who moved the address, told us, that *the Americans were determined to separate their rights from ours, to dissolve all connections between us.* The fact is true stated. They no longer consider themselves embarked with us on board the sinking vessel this state. They avoid us, as a tyrannical, unprincipled, rapacious, and ruined nation. Their only fear is, that the luxury and profligacy of this country should gain their people. It was long patience and forbearance they practised before the idea of being dissevered from the mother country gained ground among the Americans. They were driven into it by our injustice and violence. Repeated violations of their rights, accumulated injuries, wanton insults, and cruelties shocking to human nature, have brought about this wonderful *revolution*. Now it appears to me an impossibility to bring back the Americans to any dependence on this kingdom. Their first steps were marked by temper and moderation. They made the most humble and dutiful supplications to the throne, but at last were told, *that no answers would be given.* From that moment their minds were totally alienated. At the beginning of their justifiable resistance, they were not in the least terrified *sevis formidine manes*, when only peaceful inhabitants of the country, or of open towns and villages. Since the declaration of *independence*, firmness and vigour have governed all the counsels of the congress. The declaration was made at a moment, which proved them strangers to fear, and in their idea superior to all the efforts of which we were capable. It was in July 1776, immediately after the [illegible] arrival of the whole fleet of transports, victuallers, and store-ships, without any loss or separation, and after his majesty's troops under the command of general Howe had been landed on Staten-Island, without any opposition or interruption, as we were informed by our own Gazette. From that fatal æra has the congress, or any one of the Thirteen United States discovered the faintest wish of returning to the obedience of our sovereign? No man will be bold enough to assert it. On the contrary, the Americans have encreased in their hatred of us, and aversion from the yoke of bondage, which we were preparing for them since we have brought into the quarrel the mercenaries of Germany, and the savages of America, since plunder and cruelty have marked the progress of the royal army and its allies.

I will state *our* present situation with respect to North-America. Torrents of noble blood have already flowed in this quarrel, yet the few conquests we have made, we were obliged to abandon. Towards the close of the last year, we congratulated ourselves on the taking of Philadelphia, which was then called the most important city of North-America, the seat of the [illegible] congress, in the insulting language of administration. Before the present year is half expired, pursuant to his majesty's instructions, Sir Henry Clinton evacuated Philadelphia at three o'clock in the morning, and escaped through infinite difficulties to New-York, very judiciously avoiding the direct road, where he knew the enemy was *in force*. The congress returned in triumph to Philadelphia, and congratulated the inhabitants of North-America on the important victory of Monmouth over the British grand army, and the evacuation of Philadelphia, as they had before done on the evacuation of Boston by general Howe. They have bravely stood all the storms of adverse fortune, and are now almost sure of out-riding the tempest. Sir, the Americans have suffered greatly, but their sufferings were supported with temper and courage, for they were in the cause of public virtue. They bore adversity like men of fixed principle and honour, engaged in a righteous cause, and determined never to crouch to oppression. The war on their side was founded in the primary

ideas of self defence and [illegible]
by the great Roman hiſtorian, *juſtum bellum, quibus neceſſarium, & pia arma quibus, niſi in armis, relinquitur ſpes.*

What is *their* preſent ſituation? A powerful ally has declared in their favour. The French declaration goes much beyond what gentlemen ſeem to apprehend. It is mentioned here only *as acknowledging their independence*, whereas the preliminaries announced at Paris on the 16th day of December to the American commiſſioners by Monſieur Gerard, in the name of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, aſſerted, that he would ſupport their independence by every means in his power. After this are we in earneſt when we affirm, that there is any probability of their returning to our obedience, to *unconditional ſubmiſſion*, or to any ſubmiſſion? It is an object of belief too groſs for the fondeſt credulity, for *ignorance made drunk*. If before the capitulation at Saratoga, they rejected all our ſpecious offers, are any offers now likely to be accepted? Or can they be compelled? Will another Britiſh army ever attempt to march from Montreal to Albany? Will *the batteries on Sullivan's iſland be again attacked?* Will Sir Peter Parker ever again judge it adviſable to make an attempt upon Charles-Town, South-Carolina? Will he promiſe that if the troops can co-operate in the attack, his majeſty will again be in poſſeſſion of Sullivan's Iſland? Will any Engliſh general command in America an army better diſciplined, better appointed, than Sir William Howe's? A ſeries of four years diſgraces and defeats are ſurely ſufficient to convince us of the abſolute impoſſibility of conquering America by force, and I fear the gentle means of perſuaſion have equally failed. We have therefore only the dernier reſort of parting with our old friends, who can no longer be compelled, or perſuaded, to ſtay. Policy ſurely warns us not to do it in a manner to force them into the ſchemes of our ancient enemies to weaken, perhaps ruin, the mother country. To me it appears equally unavailing and innocent to bring a railing accuſation againſt the old foe of this kingdom, to talk of *the malignant deſigns of France.*

No plan of negociation, ſir, has been left untried, but nothing has ſucceeded, for we find by the commiſſioners *manifeſto* of October the third, that they reſolved on *the deciſive ſtep of returning to England in a few weeks.*

After the ſword and bayonet of honourable warfare had been lifted up, after the ſcalping knife and tomakawk of our aſſaſſin-allies had been ſharpened againſt our fellow-ſubjects, peace at laſt was preached by our miniſters, and a commiſſion for reſtoring the harmony and union between the two countries was determined upon. To add weight and dignity to the meaſure, the two houſes of parliament were to give up to this important ſervice three of their own members, as heralds of peace, that the ſanction of a part of the legiſlative body might create an additional awe and reverence. To grace the commiſſion, to captivate the rude members of the congreſs, and civilize the wild inhabitants of an unpoliſhed country, a noble peer was very properly appointed chief of the honourable embaſſy to the congreſs. (a) His lordſhip, to the ſurpriſe and admiration of that part of the new world, carried with him a green riband, the gentle manners, winning behaviour, and ſoft inſinuating addreſs of a modern man of quality, and a profeſſed courtier. The muſes and graces, with a group of little laughing loves, were in his train, and for the firſt time croſſed the Atlantic.

[*To be continued.*]

(a) *Frederick Howard earl of Carliſle, treaſurer of his majeſty's houſehold, knight of the thiſtle.*

PHILADELPHIA, *Oct.* 2.

A paragraph in the New-York paper ſays, "The Cork fleet under convoy of his majeſty's ſhip Roebuck, Sir Andrew Hammond, commander, conſiſted of 28 ſail, who all got ſafe into Sandy-Hook laſt Tueſday and Wedneſday." The fleet, ſaid to have arrived with 3 or 4000 troops, got into New-York on Tueſday and Wedneſday the 21ſt and 22d ult. and is doubtleſs the Cork fleet, without a ſingle ſoldier.

We have received authentic intelligence that the fleet of 17 ſail, with troops on board, under convoy of one 74 and two 64 gun ſhips, which ſailed from New-York laſt week, ſaid to be bound on a ſouthern expedition, returned this week to New-York.

Since our laſt, captain Taylor has ſent a prize into Egg-Harbour, containing a Heſſian colonel and 214 privates, with a quantity of dry goods.

In CONGRESS, Sept. 28, 1779.

CONGRESS having appointed the honourable J. Jay, Eſq; their miniſter plenipotentiary, to negociate a treaty of amity and commerce and of alliance between the United States of America and his Catholic Majeſty, and he having ſignified his acceptance of that office, and thereupon reſigned the chair,

Reſolved, That Congreſs proceed to the choice of a preſident.

Congreſs accordingly proceeded to an election, and the ballots being taken and counted, the honourable Samuel Huntington, Eſquire, was elected.

October 1. Reſolved, That the thanks of congreſs be given to the honourable John Jay, Eſq; late preſident, in teſtimony of their approbation of his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public buſineſs. To which he returned the following anſwer;

SIR, Philadelphia, October 4, 1779.

IT gives me very ſenſible pleaſure to find from the act of congreſs, enclоſed in your excellency's polite favour of the firſt inſtant, that my conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public buſineſs, has been honoured by the approbation of congreſs. The teſtimony given of it by this act, demands my warmeſt acknowledgments.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to aſſure congreſs, that my happineſs is inſeparable from the welfare and eſteem of my country; and that my endeavours to promote the one and merit the other, ſhall continue unremitted. I have the honour to be with great reſpect and eſteem, your excellency's moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN JAY.

His excellency Samuel Huntington, Eſq; preſident of congreſs.

Publiſhed by order of congreſs,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

ANNAPOLIS, *October* 8.

Allen Quynn and Samuel Chaſe, Eſquires, are elected delegates to repreſent this city in General Aſſembly for the year enſuing.

Nicholas Worthington, John Hall, Henry Ridgely, and Nicholas Maccubbin, Eſquires, for Anne-Arundel county.

Joſias Beall, David Craufurd, Benjamin Hall of Francis, and Jeremiah Magruder, Eſquires, for Prince-George's county.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Oct. 5.

"Yeſterday we had a great riot in the city. A number of armed militia aſſembled to the amount of upwards of two hundred, for the purpoſe of ſeizing all thoſe they conſidered as tories and diſaffected perſons; among theſe they conſidered Mr. Morris, Mr. Wilſon, general Miffin, general Thompſon, Mr. Meredith, Mr. Clymer, and all thoſe who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves in oppoſing the preſent conſtitution and government of Pennſylvania. Theſe gentlemen, apprized of their deſigns, armed themſelves, with their friends, and poſted themſelves in Mr. Wilſon's houſe, the armed militia ſoon came up and a regular firing commenced: the militia firing in platoons at Mr. Wilſon's windows, and that party firing at the militia from every opening in the houſe. Four of the militia were killed and ten wounded: one of the other party only was killed, a capt. Campbell, a brave and valuable continental officer; five alſo were wounded. Happily for both parties the light horſe of the city aſſembled, headed by governor Reed, who came up, and charged the armed militia with drawn ſwords, wounded ſeverely many of them, took fifteen or twenty priſoners, and put the reſt to flight. Where this riot originated is not yet aſcertained; no perſon of any note appeared to head it."

*** *THE printers of this paper take the liberty to inform their cuſtomers, that the many extravagant prices of the neceſſaries of life, as well as every article made uſe of in their buſineſs, obliges them to raiſe the terms of their ſubſcription to five pounds per annum, which they intend to charge from the twenty-ſecond day of this inſtant. Thoſe, therefore, who diſapprove of this meaſure, are deſired to give immediate notice thereof, in order that their names may be ſtruck off, and their papers diſcontinued.*

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, Aug. 2, 1779.

RESOLVED, That no private act ſhall paſs this houſe upon any petition whatever, unleſs notice is given by the petitioner or petitioners, in ſome gazette printed in this ſtate eight ſucceſſive weeks, and by advertiſing at the court-houſe of the county where ſuch petitioner or petitioners reſide, at leaſt eight weeks before the ſeſſion of aſſembly to which application is made, that a petition is intended to be preſented, mentioning in ſuch notice the ſubſtance of ſuch petition, and evidence of the notice be produced upon hearing ſuch petition.

By order, J. DUCKETT, cl. ho. del.

To be run for, at Bryan town, on the third Tueſday in October,

A PURSE of ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, two mile heats, carrying weight for inſ. 126 the ſtandard.

On Wedneſday, the ſucceeding day, will be run for, at the ſame place, (free, and carrying weight as aforeſaid) a purſe of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with the entrance money of each day, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted.

The horſes to be entered with Mr. James Smith, who lives at the place, the day before each race, non-ſubſcribers to pay double entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all diſputes that may ariſe.

N. B. If Wedneſday ſhould prove to be a bad day, the [illegible]

Charles county, September 22, 1779.

I HAVE in my cuſtody, committed as a runaway, a negro man, named HARRY, who ſays he belongs to a certain Ninian Beall Magruder, living on Captain John, in Montgomery county; he is a ſhort well made fellow, and appears to be about thirty years of age: had on when taken up, an old caſter hat, two old jackets, an old white linen ſhirt, a pair of old trouſers, and an old pair of ſhoes. His ſaid maſter is deſired to take him away, and pay charges to

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, jun. acting ſheriff.

Nanjemoy, Charles county, Sept. 1779.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the 20th day of October next,

THAT valuable and delightful parcel of land, being the half of a tract called WOODBERRY's HARBOUR, moſt pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of Patowmack river, at that once famous ſeaport called Nanjemoy, containing 175 acres, about two thirds of which are cleared ground, having thereon a large peach orchard, two dwelling houſes, two kitchens, two meat houſes, a ſtable, chair houſe, &c. a garden and yard paled in, both dwelling houſes have glaſs windows, and one dwelling houſe and kitchen have brick chimnies, there is alſo an excellent ſpring cloſe to the door. Likewiſe will be ſold, at the ſame time, ſixty odd acres of land, within half a mile of the former tract, chiefly wooded, which will be a laſting ſupport thereto. There will alſo at the ſame time be expoſed to ſale, ſundry horſes, mares and colts, two riding chairs, ſome houſhold furniture and ſheep. Credit will be given 12 months for any ſums exceeding 30ol. each, upon approved ſecurity, with intereſt, clear of aſſeſſment or tax. The ſale to begin at one o'clock, on the premiſes, and continue till all are ſold.

[illegible] HAMILTON.

LOST or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on Monday evening the 4th inſtant, (at Fell's-point, Baltimore-town) a ſmall ſilver WATCH, china face, maker's name Trew, London, No. 2315. Whoever will bring ſaid watch to the ſubſcriber, or if ſtolen diſcover the thief, ſo that he be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive one hundred dollars from me in Annapolis, or Mr. John Steele and Mr. William Johnſon on Fell's-point, Baltimore. [illegible]

Montgomery county, Sept. 24, 1779.

ON Thurſday the 14th day of October (if fair, if not the next fair day) will be SOLD on the premiſes, the LAND and PLANTATION whereon I now live, containing 350 acres, upwards of 200 of which are cleared and in good farming order, about 18 acres of meadow now in graſs and more may be made, a conſiderable part of the meadow is now watered at pleaſure. This land lies about 16 miles above George-Town, is level, well wooded and watered, and is for the ſize as compleat a farm as any in the county. The improvements are, a convenient brick houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtill-houſe, mill houſe, and horſe-mill, which is very convenient for chopping or grinding of grain, and the beſt cider mill in the ſtate. The other improvements are many and very convenient. There are three Engliſh ſtills, which will be ſold either with or without the land. Likewiſe at the ſame time will be ſold ſome negroes, a very good waggon and gears almoſt new, a quantity of whiſkey and wheat, and a conſiderable ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep, and hogs, and many other articles.

JAMES PERRY.

N. B. Should the purchaſer want a larger quantity of land, there is now for ſale a valuable well improved plantation, containing 300 acres, which very conveniently joins on the above land. Theſe two plantations would make a moſt compleat farm.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

A. WALTER ANDERSON, Maryland. Robert Anderson, Chester-Town. Rebecca Arnold, Kent county. Elizabeth M. Adams, Charles county. Zephaniah Allen, 2, George Aisquith, 2, St. Mary's county.

B. Anthony Banning, Chester-Town. Electious Boon, Tobias Belt, Josiah Belt, John Burnes, Francis Boone, Prince-George's county. Thomas Bavon, Charles Brandt, Charles county. Thomas Barrett, Anne-Arundel county. Dr. James Brechon, St. Mary's county.

C. Abraham Claude, Annapolis, John Carmon, near Annapolis. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, Talbot county. William Chew, Calvert county. James Cary, Anne-Arundel county. Garland Calis, Prince-George's county. Mr. —— Crackles, Port-Tobacco.

D. Samuel Davis, Kent county. Capt. Joseph Dugles, Caroline county.

E. Edward Edelen, jun. Piscataway.

F. Dr. William Friby, Chester-Town.

G. Roswell Gibson, St. Mary's county. The clerk of the general court Annapolis.

H. William Hemsley, Queen-Annes county. Jeremiah Hays, Montgomery county. Jonathan Hall, 2, Queen-Anne's county.

J. Thomas Jones, Kent county.

K. Capt. John Kilty, Maryland.

L. Jacob Latimore, Charles county. Dr. Andrew Leiper, 2, Rev. Francis Lauder, Calvert county.

M. Richard Mason, Caroline county. Walter M'Daniel, Joseph Mitchell, 2, Prince-George's county. Capt. Nicholas Martin, George Mann, Annapolis.

N. William Newell, Annapolis.

P. Carter Page, Frederick county.

Q. Francis Queen, Charles county.

R. Capt. John Rogers, Annapolis. Francis Rawlings, sen. Anne-Arundel county. Nicholas Rogers, near Annapolis.

S. William Stevenson, William Smith, Annapolis. Capt. Alexander Lawson Smith, Calvert county. Major William Stoddert, Charles county.

T. Philip Thomas, West-River. Stephen Tarlton, St. Mary's county. Rev. William Thompson, Maryland. James Tootell, Annapolis. Edward Tilghman, 2, Queen-Anne's county.

W. Theodore Wederstrand, Queen-Anne's county. Sarah Williamson, near Annapolis. Camon Winright, Somerset county. 1X

September 20, 1779.

FOR SALE,

TWO tracts of land in the commonwealth of Virginia, one of them laying in the county of Berkley, joining the lands of Messrs. Rutherford, Nourse, and Washington, containing 643 acres, without improvements. This tract lays in an agreeable neighbourhood, and is of the best quality. Captain Thomas Rutherford, who lives adjoining, will show the land, and is empowered to sell it. The other tract lays in Loudoun county, on the east side of the Blue-Ridge, near Snickers-Gap, contains about 2500 acres. This land produces fine crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, is well watered, some improved meadow, and a large quantity of land capable of being made into meadow. It would be unnecessary here to give a further description of these lands, as no doubt the purchaser would chuse to see them. Mr. Snickers, or Mr. Sanford, who lives on the land, will show this last mentioned tract, and I will attend myself on the premises, the 20th day of November next, to treat with any gentleman disposed to purchase, or at any time before or after at my own house in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

JOHN AUG. WASHINGTON. 3

(w2)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corporation of the city of Annapolis intends to petition the next General Assembly for a law to pass enabling them to lay a further assessment on all property, and to regulate ordinaries, within the said city, and to dispose of TEMPLE and DEAN streets, now stopped up and useless to the inhabitants.

To be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

LAWS passed last Session of Assembly, and VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the SENATE and HOUSE of DELEGATES.

Likewise ALMANACKS for the year of our Lord 1780. 1

Dante quid horridius legas, quid pulchrius audis?

THOUGH bred to physic and surgery, I have, for these six years past devoted and dedicated my whole time and attention to that part of surgery, which concerns the dentist's art; I observed, with regret, that no material instructions were to be derived from writers, who have touched (I think) but collaterally on the subject; therefore I endeavoured, for my own improvement, and the advantage of my country, to preserve the teeth, and regulate their growth, and to remove the multiplicity of disorders and deformities to which they are exposed. As the teeth serve for mastication, for the distinct articulation of sounds, and for ornament, their care and preservation are, perhaps, of more importance than is generally imagined. From an assiduous application and practice, I have a perfect knowledge and perception of the structure of the teeth, the anatomy and physiology of the teeth, and parts adjacent. The design of this advertisement is to offer my assistance, and inform the public, that the SCURVY in the gums, be it ever so bad, may be cured. I clean and scale the teeth, from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is one of the principal or primordial causes of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out sound. I prevent teeth from growing rotten, keep such as are decayed from becoming worse, even to old age, make the gums grow firm up to the teeth, and restore and preserve their beauty. I fill up with gold, or lead, those that are hollow, so as to render them useful—it prevents the air getting into them, which aggravates the pain. Those who have had the misfortune of losing their teeth, may have natural teeth transplanted, from one person to another, which will remain as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there. Natural teeth grafted on old stumps; also artificial teeth, from a single tooth to a compleat set, which can be made and fixed in with the greatest exactness and nicety, without pain or the least inconvenience, so that they may eat, drink, or sleep with them in their mouths, as natural ones, from which they cannot be discovered by the sharpest eye. I extract teeth and stumps after the best and easiest methods, be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw. I beg to be consulted in all the disorders of the teeth, gums, sockets, ulcers, cancers, abscesses, fistulas, suppurations and inflammations in the gums, which are more or less of a malignant nature. My DENTIFRICE, I beg leave to recommend to the public, which I have found to be greatly superior, not only in elegance but also in efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums. 'Tis quite free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, will prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders that are the consequence of scorbutic gums. I think it necessary to add also, for the sake of undissembled truth, that it is the best DENTIFRICE I ever knew. It preserves the teeth and gums, keeps the teeth white and beautiful, without in the least impairing the enamel. It was communicated to me by Dr. *John Baker*, and may be always procured at my residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco. I propose to be in the city of Annapolis, on the 15th day of October, where, perhaps, I may stay a month.

BI. FENDALL. 3X

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD.

September 25, 1779.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 21st instant, living near Northampton furnace, about 21 miles from Baltimore-Town, a likely black NEGRO man, named SIMON, about 36 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well made, by trade a blacksmith; had on when he went away, a new tow linen shirt and trousers much worn, a blue broad cloth waistcoat much worn, one old linsey ditto, a pair of shoes lately soaled and nailed in the heels, an old hat, if any other cloaths they are unknown, but it is suspected that he will get other cloaths and endeavour to make his escape as he is a very artful fellow. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall have if taken within, 40 or 50 miles from home, twenty-five pounds, if 100 miles thirty pounds; if out of the state, one hundred and fifty pounds, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home paid by

CHARLES TOWSON.

THERE is at the plantation of John Ferguson, in Prince-George's county, a small dark bay MARE, about 12½ hands high, docked, and branded on the near buttock, it appears to be about 4 years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. 3X

Annapolis, September 9, 1779.

THE subscriber wants a number of COARSE SHOES made, for which good wages will be given; shoemakers may take them out in quantities.

A CURRIER will meet with encouragment by applying to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

Of whom a good price may be had for coarse shoe thread. 3

September 1, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away last night, an English convict servant man named JOHN JAMES, by trade a butcher; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable black beard, and always appears to be short winded when at any violent exercise; had on and took with him a brown kersey jacket, hemp linen shirts and trousers, a red great coat and a duffil blanket, has been five years in this country, and has near two to serve. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him so that his master shall get him again, shall receive the above reward besides what the law allows, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by the subscriber, living in Kent county Maryland.

w4 ISAAC PERKINS.

N. B. Good encouragement for 3 or 4 good nailors will be given by 4X I. P.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

September 10, 1779.

To be run for, on the 27th of October next, over the course near this city, the four mile heats,

A PURSE of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding; aged to carry 133 pounds, six years old to carry 126, five years old to carry 119, and four years old 112.

On the day following will be run for, over the same course, the three mile heats,

A PURSE of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under six years old; five years old to carry 119 pounds, four years old 112, and three years old 100 pounds.

On the third day will be run for, the two mile heats,

A PURSE of THREE HUNDRED and SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, under five years old; five years old to carry 112, three years old to carry 100.

Any horse winning two clear heats either day to be entitled to the purse; the winning horse each preceding day to be excepted. Any horse running for either purse to be entered with Mr. George Mann, two days before the day of running, otherwise to pay double entrance at the post; non-subscribers to pay 60 dollars the first day, second day 30 dollars, third day 20 dollars. Subscribers to pay half entrance each day. Proper judges will be appointed to determine all matters of dispute, agreeable to the rules of racing.

The horses to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely. 3

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th day of this instant, September, a convict servant man named WILLIAM LAWRENCE, a tailor by trade, about five feet six inches high, born in the west of England and talks much in that country dialect; short black hair tied behind; he is a well made fellow, though he rocks in his walk, eye brows large and black, his complexion rather fair than otherwise; had on when he went away a light coloured linsey broad-cloth coat turned, with pockets in the lining, a mixture striped French cloth jacket with lapels, white cassimer breeches, white thread stockings, an old round hat bound round the edge with binding, black leather pumps with long quarters; he took with him a brown country linen shirt pieced at the sleeves with white, and white wristbands, one white linen sheeting ditto. Whoever apprehends the said servant, and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive seven pounds ten shillings if taken up in any part of this city or Annapolis, if taken out of the city twenty pounds, paid by

RICHARD BURLAND.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN, at the Post-Office.